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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 56. Issued November 6, 1918.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

PRESENT STATUS IN TEXAS.

The chairman of the board, accompanied by Mr. Sudworth, joined Mr. Hunter at Houston, Tex., on the 16th for a week's survey of the pink-bollworm work in the Trinity Bay district and the border-quarantine service.

The outstanding feature of the pink-bollworm work, so far this season, is the fact that not a single pink-bollworm egg, larva, or adult has been found within the quarantined districts or elsewhere in Texas. This is a most encouraging indication of the efficiency of the clean-up of old cotton last fall and winter in these districts, and gives a very large ground of hope for a successful outcome of this experiment. If the pink bollworm in Texas is stamped out, it will be the largest successful entomological experiment of the kind in history. Active work is now in progress to see that no volunteer cotton develops during the growing season. The cotton-growing territory exterior to the quarantined districts is also being inspected to determine any possible outlying points of infestation.

The plan proposed for the handling and safeguarding of the outlaw cotton grown in zone No. 2 has been approved in its essentials by the Federal Horticultural Board for this department. In view of the fact that most of the growers of such outlaw cotton were misled by advice given by interested parties and

particularly the undesirability of taking measures which would actually result in the destruction of the crop already made, it seemed undesirable to enforce the destruction by burning of this crop. The compromise plan, which it is anticipated will be universally agreed to, will safeguard this cotton probably just as effectively as its destruction, and as a part of this compromise all the planters concerned will be required to agree to fully conform to the State law in the future. This action comes under State authority and the board's relation to it is merely advisory. It is expected that all of the 137 planters of outlaw cotton in this district will sign an agreement giving supervision of the harvesting, ginning, and disposition of the seed and lint to the commissioner of agriculture of Texas, with the provision that all lint will either be shipped to foreign countries from the port of Galveston or by water to Boston or New York, to be there fumigated prior to distribution from these ports, and the seed to be crushed and disposed of under the same supervision. The planters will further agree to clean up the fields at their own cost as soon as the cotton is gathered under the direction of the commissioner and along the lines followed in the infested cotton fields of the district last year. It is understood that the inspectors of this board will cooperate in the supervision of the harvesting and distribution of the crop and the subsequent clean-up of the fields. (See form of agreement, given in this number.)

All the planters of outlaw cotton have been officially notified by the commissioner of agriculture of Texas that the acreage and approximate amount of the crop produced by each of them is a matter of record, and that each planter will be held to strict accountability for the seed and lint produced.

EFFECT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM ON THE COTTON CROP, LAGUNA, MEXICO.

In a letter dated September 17, 1917, Mr. August Busck reports that the Purcell estate, the easternmost in the Laguna and one of the largest, will yield at the first picking more than a bale to the acre—that is, from the opened bolls now in sight—but that none of the remaining green bolls, which normally give the second and third pickings, will yield any cotton and will fail to open, due to the pink bollworm. The infestation of these remaining bolls is very heavy, no uninfested green bolls being found. From 100 bolls, picked at random, on the Purcell estate were taken 920 larvæ. In spite of the large crop of cotton already in sight on the Purcell estate the loss there from the pink bollworm is estimated at 30 per cent. The Purcell estate is typical of the entire eastern Laguna. The manager of this estate will begin at once to cut down the cotton stalks and burn them as soon as the opened bolls have been picked. The entire Laguna crop this year will approximate 100,000 bales, worth about $35,000,000. Had it not been for the pink bollworm it would have been worth $50,000,000.

Mr. Busck reports very encouraging results from a clean-up experiment carried out in the fall and winter of 1917–18 by the Madero brothers at his suggestion. The fields of the Madero estate were cleaned along the lines followed in Texas—gathering and burning all the stalks, and hand picking the ground afterwards under personal supervision. The fields thus treated which did not adjoin any untreated fields, have merely a trace, from 0 per cent to 1 to 2 per cent infestation. Fields adjoining untreated fields exhibit little, if any, benefit. All these fields had 100 per cent infestation of the green bolls last October. This large-scale experiment indicates that cultural methods (i. e., proper fall cleaning and the planting of clean seed) will enable cotton growing with a minimum damage from the pink bollworm. This is substantially the control system now practiced in Egypt and is easily possible under the existing labor scale in Egypt and Mexico, but will be much more expensive under the labor conditions in the United States.

FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS AND PLANTERS OF OUTLAW COTTON.

The following form of agreement represents the compromise plan to control and safeguard the cotton illegally grown in quarantine district No. 2 in Texas. The supplemental agreement following the general form of agreement has specific relation to the disposition of the lint cotton produced. These agreements are between the State department of agriculture of Texas and the planters of the illegal cotton.

TEXT OF GENERAL AGREEMENT.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Harris.

I, one of the signers to this instrument, for and in consideration of being permitted, in the manner hereinafter indicated, to gather and market cotton and cotton seed grown by me during the year 1918 on lands situated within what is known as a noncotton zone, created by proclamations of the governor of the State of Texas, do hereby make and enter into the following agreement with the State of Texas, represented by the attorney general, and with Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas:

1. I hereby agree that my said crops shall be gathered at my expense under the supervision of the said commissioner of agriculture and shall be transported under his supervision and in the manner and by the means directed by him to some gin designated by him, and after being ginned shall there remain in the custody and possession of said commissioner until all charges for necessary expenses incurred under the provisions of this contract have been discharged.

2. After being ginned the baled cotton shall be transported at my expense and under the supervision of said commissioner and in the manner and by the means directed by him to Galveston, and shall from there be exported by water to some foreign country, or, if sold for manufacturing or other purpose in any part of the United States, shall first be sent by water from the port of Galveston to Boston, Mass., and there fumigated by the vacuum process under the supervision of and in the manner directed by the United States Department of Agriculture. And I hereby agree not to transport or dispose of said cotton in any other manner.

3. The cotton seed shall be transported at my expense under the supervision of said commissioner and in the manner and by the means directed by him to some mill designated by him, and there shall be immediately crushed. And I hereby agree not to undertake to make any other disposition or use of such seed. If, in the judgment of said commissioner, any of said seed should be fumigated before being transported to the mill, then I also agree that the same shall be fumigated in the manner and by the means directed by him at my own expense.

4. Immediately after the cotton is gathered I agree to thoroughly clean the fields whereon it was grown by gathering all stalks, bolls, and particles of cotton plants and destroying them by burning, such work of cleaning the fields under the supervision of and in the manner and by the means directed by said commissioner at my own expense.

5. I also agree that all necessary expenses in gathering, fumigating, and marketing said cotton and cotton seed and in cleaning the fields in which the same grew, in the manner and by the means directed by said commissioner of agriculture, shall be borne by me, and for the purpose of paying the same and insuring the payment thereof I further agree, before attempting to move any of said cotton or cotton seed from the gin, to deposit to the credit of Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, in some bank designated by him, a sum of money equal to twenty ($20) dollars per bale of all cotton grown by me during the year 1918, as soon as the same is baled, which money may be paid out by the said Davis on his check in payment of such expenses, such balances remaining after the same are paid to be paid back by said Davis to me.

6. I also agree to immediately return all cotton, which was baled prior to the time this agreement was entered into, to the gin at which it was baled, and there place it in the custody and possession of said commissioner of agriculture.

7. I do hereby expressly agree not to plant, grow, or cultivate any cotton or cotton plants on any lands situated within the limits of this or any other territory of the State of Texas in which the growing of cotton has by proclamation of the governor of the State of Texas been prohibited during the term of such proclamation. And I hereby agree to voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of any district court of the State of Texas selected by the attorney general in a suit to restrain me from planting, growing, or cultivating cotton in the existing noncotton zone during the term of such ploclamation and until the same is withdrawn, and enjoining me from transporting or having transported any cotton grown within said zone during the year 1918, except in the maner designated herein.

In witness whereof I have signed my name hereto on this —— day of ———, 1918.

——— ———.

TEXT OF SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT.

HOUSTON, TEX., ———, *1918.*

Whereas ———, of ———, Tex., has consigned to ———, —— bales of cotton, which have been shipped from the quarantine cotton zone, under an agreement with the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas, that said cotton is to be transported under the supervision of said commissioner, and in the manner and by the means directed by him, to Galveston, and shall from there be exported by water to some foreign country, or if sold for manufacturing or other purposes in any part of the United States, shall first be sent by water from the port of Galveston to Boston, Mass., and there fumigated by the vacuum process, under the supervision of and in the manner directed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Now, therefore, it is agreed by the said ——— that the above cotton, so consigned as aforesaid, shall be handled in accordance with the terms of said agreement with said commissioner of agriculture; and the said ——— agrees and binds ——— either to ship said cotton from the port of Galveston to some foreign country, or if sold for manufacturing or other purposes, to have it fumigated at Boston, Mass., in the manner above set forth.

Witness our hands this —— day of ———, 1918.

——— ———.
——— ———.
——— ———.

POTATO WART IN THE UNITED STATES.

Several well-established cases of wart disease of potato were discovered in September in gardens in 26 small mining towns in Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Carbon Counties, in eastern Pennsylvania. The extent of the infestation has not yet been determined, but an active survey of this and other districts is now underway. In most of these gardens it has been observed by the owners during the last two seasons. In many gardens it has been severe for three years, while in a few instances it has done considerable damage for four years.

The source of the disease appears to be a shipment of several carloads of European potatoes of inferior quality, distributed in 1912, before the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20 of that year. This act specifically provided for an immediate quarantine against countries infested with the potato wart, and subsequent to the passage of this act no importations of potatoes have been made from countries where potato wart is known to exist.

The infested area is a more or less isolated one and the growth of potatoes is in gardens for local use. There is no commercial growth of potatoes in the district and therefore little likelihood of any commercial or other shipments of potatoes out of the district.

The wart is a disease attacking the tubers and also the stems, causing irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass. The young galls are whitish or greenish, suggesting a cauliflower head.

In the present outbreak the disease manifests itself in a very severe form, practically destroying the whole crop in many of the gardens affected.

There is little danger that the disease will spread rapidly to neighboring States, as the Pennsylvania State authorities, under the leadership of Economic Zoologist J. G. Sanders, are cooperating in the survey and will take the necessary restrictive measures to prevent infective material from moving out of the district.

It is rather to be feared that other shipments of European potatoes, made prior to the quarantine, have carried the disease to other districts. It should be sought for especially in the gardens of industrial and mining villages, which were the principal markets for cheap foreign potatoes. In such places garbage is thrown into the garden and potatoes are grown continuously in the same parcels of land, thus favoring the establishment and local spread of wart disease.

European experience with wart disease, particularly in England, indicates it to be a very serious trouble. The saving feature is the discovery that certain varieties of potatoes are immune, and only these are now allowed to be planted on infested land.

No American varieties have yet been found resistant. The English sorts will be tried, though our experience to date is that European potatoes as a class do not give good results in this country.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

[Notice of quarantine No. 35, with regulations. Effective on and after June 1, 1919.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica*, new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in a portion of the State of New Jersey.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the territory hereinafter described as infested by the Japanese beetle, and by this notice of quarantine No. 35 do order that green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined district in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The following territory is designated as the area quarantined for the Japanese beetle: The townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, county of Burlington, New Jersey.

REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 1.—*Regulation of movement of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn.*

Green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside the territory quarantined for the Japanese beetle unless and until such corn has been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the Japanese beetle.

REGULATION 2.—*Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.*

Each car, box, basket, or other container of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such corn moved in carload or other bulk shipments,

the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Since there are individual farms and areas in the quarantined area on which the insect has not thus far been found, shipments from said areas in bulk or small packages are authorized under a permit (valid until revoked) showing that said premises have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from the Japanese beetle. Copies of such permit shall be attached to small packages, or, in the case of bulk shipments, to waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto, and shall be accepted by transportation companies in lieu of certificates of inspection.

REGULATION 3.—*Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.*[1]

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations, will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applicants for certificates will be required to assemble corn at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate and so to place it that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage and labor incident to inspection other than the service of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 4.—*Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.*

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, within the quarantined district, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

Done in the District of Columbia this 24th day of September, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
[SEAL.] *Secretary of Agriculture.*

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

[Notice of quarantine No. 36. Effective on and after Oct. 1, 1918.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the territory comprising the townships of Beverly, Danvers, North Reading, Reading, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Wakefield, Woburn, Stoneham, Melrose, Winchester, Medford, Malden, Everett, Revere, Winthrop, Nahant, Lexington, Arlington, Somerville, Cambridge, Belmont, Waltham, Watertown, Newton, Brookline, and Boston, in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, in the State of Massachusetts.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165) do hereby quarantine the territory above named, and by this notice of quarantine No. 36 do order that no corn fodder or corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise, and no green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, or corncobs, shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the quarantined area.

[1] Requests for inspection or for permits should be addressed to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Riverton, N. J.

This quarantine places no restrictions on the movement interstate through the quarantined area on a through bill of lading, of any of the articles enumerated originating outside of such area.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 25th day of September, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 37765.) PLANT QUARANTINE.—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 34, ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES OF BAMBOO SEED, PLANTS, AND CUTTINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1918.

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

The appended notice of quarantine No. 34, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, prohibiting the importation on and after October 1, 1918, of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof, capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseæ*, is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the quarantine order.]

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE INSPECTION SERVICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

M. Bauverie, professeur a la Faculte des Sciences, Nancy.

M. Gain, professeur a la Faculte des Sciences de Clermont-Ferrand.

M. Paillot, directeur de la Station entomologique de St.-Genis-Laval (Rhone).

The following inspectors, included in the list published last year, have been dropped: Monsieurs Houard, Gastine, Cuenot, Rabate, and Laurent.

SCOTLAND.

Hereafter all certificates accompanying consignments of nursery stock exported from Scotland to the United States will be signed by Mr. Charles Weatherill, secretary to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory,

or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, New Jersey, of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratœ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on

account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomœa batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae.*)

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing-rod, furniture-making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and

Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1918